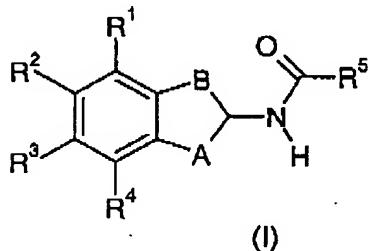


This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application.

Listing of Claims

1. (Previously Presented) An acylated indanyl amine according to the general formula (I) in any of its stereoisomeric forms or a mixture thereof in any ratio or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof



wherein

R^1 and R^4 are independently from each other selected from the group consisting of:

H ;

unsubstituted and at least monosubstituted C_1 - C_{10} -alkyl, C_2 - C_{10} -alkenyl and C_2 - C_{10} -alkynyl, the substituents of which are selected from the group consisting of F , OH , C_1 - C_8 -alkoxy, (C_1 - C_8 -alkyl)mercapto, CN , $COOR^6$, $CONR^7R^8$, and unsubstituted and at least monosubstituted phenyl, the substituents of which are selected from the group consisting of halogens, pseudohalogens, C_1 - C_3 -alkyl, C_1 - C_3 -alkoxy and CF_3 ;

unsubstituted and at least monosubstituted phenyl, the substituents of which are selected from the group consisting of halogens, pseudohalogens, C_1 - C_3 -alkyl, C_1 - C_3 -alkoxy and CF_3 ;

R^9CO ;

$CONR^{10}R^{11}$;

$COOR^{12}$;

CF_3 ;

halogens;

pseudohalogens;

$NR^{13}R^{14}$;

OR^{15} ;

$S(O)_mR^{16}$;

$SO_2NR^{17}R^{18}$;

and NO_2 ;

R^2 and R^3 are independently from each other selected from the group consisting of:

H;
halogens;
pseudohalogens;
unsubstituted and at least monosubstituted C₁-C₁₀-alkyl the substituents of which are selected from the group consisting of OH and phenyl;

OH;
C₁-C₁₀-alkoxy;
phenoxy;
S(O)_mR¹⁹;
CF₃;
CN;
NO₂;
(C₁-C₁₀-alkyl)amino;
di(C₁-C₁₀-alkyl)amino;
(C₁-C₆-alkyl)-CONH-;
unsubstituted and at least monosubstituted phenyl-CONH- and phenyl-SO₂-O-, the substituents of which are selected from the group consisting of halogens, pseudohalogens, CH₃ and methoxy;

(C₁-C₆-alkyl)SO₂-O-;
unsubstituted and at least monosubstituted (C₁-C₆-alkyl)CO, the substituents of which are selected from the group consisting of F and di(C₁-C₃-alkyl)amino;
and phenyl-CO, the phenyl part of which can be substituted by one or more substituents from the group consisting of C₁-C₃-alkyl, halogens and methoxy;

A is selected from the group consisting of CH₂, CHOH and CH-(C₁-C₃-alkyl);

B is selected from the group consisting of CH₂ and CH-(C₁-C₃-alkyl);

R⁵ is a benzo[1,3] dioxole group optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of:

halogens;
pseudohalogens;
NH₂;
unsubstituted and at least monosubstituted C₁-C₁₀-alkyl, C₂-C₁₀-alkenyl, C₂-C₁₀-alkynyl, C₁-C₁₀-alkoxy, (C₁-C₁₀-alkyl)amino, and di(C₁-C₁₀-alkyl)amino, the substituents of which are selected from the group consisting of F, OH, C₁-C₈-alkoxy, aryloxy, (C₁-C₈-alkyl)mercapto, NH₂, (C₁-C₈-alkyl)amino, and di(C₁-C₈-alkyl)amino;
C₃-C₅-alkandiyi;

phenyl;
aryl-substituted C₁-C₄-alkyl;
CF₃;
NO₂;
OH;
phenoxy;
benzyloxy;
(C₁-C₁₀-alkyl)COO;
S(O)_mR²⁰;
SH;
phenylamino;
benzylamino;
(C₁-C₁₀-alkyl)-CONH-;
(C₁-C₁₀-alkyl)-CON(C₁-C₄-alkyl)-;
phenyl-CONH-;
phenyl-CON(C₁-C₄-alkyl)-;
(C₁-C₁₀-alkyl)-CO;
phenyl-CO;
CF₃-CO;
-OCH₂O-;
-OCF₂O-;
-OCH₂CH₂O-;
-CH₂CH₂O-;
COOR²¹;
CONR²²R²³;
CNH(NH₂);
SO₂NR²⁴R²⁵;
R²⁶SO₂NH-;
R²⁷SO₂N(C₁-C₆-alkyl)-;

and wherein all aryl, phenyl, aryl-containing, and phenyl-containing groups, which are optionally present in the said substituents of the benzo[1,3]dioxole group can be substituted by one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of halogens, pseudohalogens, C₁-C₃-alkyl, OH, C₁-C₃-alkoxy, and CF₃;

R⁶ is selected from the group consisting of:

H;

C₁-C₁₀-alkyl, which can be substituted by one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of F, C₁-C₃-alkoxy, and di(C₁-C₃-alkyl)amino;

aryl-(C₁-C₄-alkyl) optionally substituted by one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of halogens, C₁-C₄-alkoxy, and di(C₁-C₆-alkyl)amino;

R⁷ is selected from the group consisting of:

H;

C₁-C₁₀-alkyl which can be substituted by one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of F, C₁-C₈-alkoxy, di(C₁-C₈-alkyl)amino and phenyl;

phenyl; and

indanyl;

and wherein each of the aforementioned aromatic groups can be unsubstituted or carry one or more substituents from the group consisting of halogens, pseudohalogens, C₁-C₃-alkyl, C₁-C₃-alkoxy and CF₃;

R⁸ is H or C₁-C₁₀-alkyl;

R⁹ is selected from the group consisting of:

C₁-C₁₀-alkyl which can be unsubstituted or carry one or more substituents from the group consisting of: F, (C₁-C₄)-alkoxy, di(C₁-C₃-alkyl)amino;

and unsubstituted and at least monosubstituted phenyl, the substituents of which are selected from the group consisting of C₁-C₃-alkyl, C₁-C₃-alkoxy, halogens, pseudohalogens, and CF₃;

R¹⁰ independently has the same meaning as R⁷;

R¹¹ independently has the same meaning as R⁸;

R¹² independently has the same meaning as R⁶;

R¹³ is selected from the group consisting of:

H;

C₁-C₆-alkyl;

unsubstituted and substituted phenyl, benzyl, (C₁-C₆-alkyl)-CO, and phenyl-CO, the substituents of which are selected from the group consisting of halogens, pseudohalogens, C₁-C₃-alkyl, C₁-C₃-alkoxy, and CF₃,

and wherein one or more of these substituents can be present;

R¹⁴ independently has the same meaning as R¹³;

R¹⁵ is selected from the group consisting of:

H;

C₁-C₁₀-alkyl;

(C₁-C₃-alkoxy)-C₁-C₃-alkyl;

and substituted and unsubstituted benzyl, and phenyl, the substituents of which are selected from the group consisting of halogens, pseudohalogens, C₁-C₃-alkyl, C₁-C₃-alkoxy, and CF₃, and wherein one or more of these substituents can be present;

R¹⁶ is selected from the group consisting of:

C₁-C₁₀-alkyl which can be substituted by one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of F, OH, C₁-C₃-alkoxy, aryloxy, (C₁-C₈-alkyl)mercapto, (C₁-C₈-alkyl)amino and di(C₁-C₈-alkyl)amino;

CF₃;

and substituted and unsubstituted phenyl, the substituents of which are selected from the group consisting of halogens, pseudohalogens, C₁-C₃-alkyl, C₁-C₃-alkoxy and CF₃, and wherein one or more of these substituents can be present;

R¹⁷ independently has the same meaning as R⁷;

R¹⁸ independently has the same meaning as R⁸;

R¹⁹ independently has the same meaning as R¹⁶;

R²⁰ independently has the same meaning as R¹⁶;

R²¹ independently has the same meaning as R⁶;

R²² independently has the same meaning as R⁷;

R²³ independently has the same meaning as R⁸;

R²⁴ independently has the same meaning as R⁷;

R²⁵ independently has the same meaning as R⁸;

R²⁶ independently has the same meaning as R¹⁶;

R²⁷ independently has the same meaning as R¹⁶;

aryl is phenyl, naphth-1-yl or naphth-2-yl; and

m is 0, 1 or 2.

2. (Previously Presented) An acylated indanyl amine in any of its stereoisomeric forms or a mixture thereof in any ratio or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof according to claim 1, wherein in the formula (I):

R¹ is selected from the group consisting of: H; C₁-C₄-alkyl; C₁-C₄-alkoxy; CF₃; halogens; pseudohalogens; (C₁-C₄-alkyl)-S(O)_m-; and unsubstituted and at least monosubstituted phenyl, the substituents of which are selected from the group consisting of halogens, pseudohalogens, C₁-C₃-alkyl, C₁-C₃-alkoxy, and CF₃;

R² and R³ are independently from each other selected from the group consisting of: H; halogens; pseudohalogens; and C₁-C₃-alkyl;

R⁴ independently has the same meaning as R¹;

A is selected from the group consisting of CH₂ and CHO_H;

B is selected from the group consisting of CH₂ and CH-CH₃;

R⁵ is a benzo[1,3] dioxole group optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of: halogens; CN; NH₂; unsubstituted and at least monosubstituted C₁-C₈-alkyl, C₂-C₈-alkenyl, C₂-C₈-alkynyl, C₁-C₈-alkoxy, (C₁-C₈-alkyl)amino, and di(C₁-C₈-alkyl)amino, the substituents of which are selected from the group consisting of F, C₁-C₆-alkoxy, phenoxy, (C₁-C₆-alkyl)mercapto, NH₂, (C₁-C₆-alkyl)amino, and di(C₁-C₆-alkyl)amino; C₃-C₅-alkandiyil; phenyl; phenyl-substituted C₁-C₂-alkyl; CF₃; OH; phenoxy; benzyloxy; (C₁-C₆-alkyl)COO; S(O)_m(C₁-C₆-alkyl); S(O)_m-phenyl; SH; phenylamino; benzylamino; (C₁-C₆-alkyl)-CONH-; (C₁-C₆-alkyl)-CON(C₁-C₄-alkyl)-; phenyl-CONH-; phenyl-CON(C₁-C₄-alkyl)-; (C₁-C₆-alkyl)-CO; phenyl-CO; CF₃-CO; -OCH₂O-; -OCF₂O-; -OCH₂CH₂O-; -CH₂CH₂O-; COO(C₁-C₆-alkyl); -CONH₂; -CONH(C₁-C₆-alkyl); -CON(di(C₁-C₆-alkyl)); CNH(NH₂); -SO₂NH₂; -SO₂NH(C₁-C₆-alkyl); -SO₂N(phenyl); -SO₂N(di(C₁-C₆-alkyl)); (C₁-C₆-alkyl)SO₂NH-; (C₁-C₆-alkyl)SO₂N(C₁-C₆-alkyl)-; phenyl-SO₂NH-; and phenyl-SO₂N(C₁-C₆-alkyl)-; and wherein all phenyl and phenyl-containing groups, which are optionally present in the said substituents of the benzo[1,3] dioxole group, can be substituted by one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of halogens, pseudohalogens, C₁-C₃-alkyl, OH, C₁-C₃-alkoxy, and CF₃; and

m is 0 or 2.

3. (Previously Presented) An acylated indanyl amine in any of its stereoisomeric forms or a mixture thereof in any ratio or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof according to claim 1, wherein in the formula (I):

R¹ is H, halogen or C₁-C₄-alkyl;

R² and R³ are each H;

R⁴ independently has the same meaning as R¹;

A is CH₂;

B is CH₂;

R⁵ is a benzo[1,3] dioxole group optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of: halogens; CN; NH₂; unsubstituted and at least monosubstituted C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₂-C₆-alkenyl, C₂-C₆-alkynyl, C₁-C₃-alkoxy, (C₁-C₄-alkyl)amino, and di(C₁-C₄-alkyl)amino, the substituents of which are selected from the group consisting of F, C₁-C₃-alkoxy, (C₁-C₃-alkyl)mercapto, and NH₂; C₃-C₅-alkandiyil; phenyl; phenyl-substituted C₁-C₂-alkyl; CF₃; OH; (C₁-C₄-alkyl)COO; S(O)_m (C₁-C₄)-alkyl; (C₁-C₄-alkyl)-CONH-; (C₁-C₄-alkyl)-CON(C₁-C₄-alkyl)-; (C₁-C₄-alkyl)-CO; phenyl-CO; CF₃-CO; -OCH₂O-; -OCF₂O-; -OCH₂CH₂O-; -CH₂CH₂O-; COO(C₁-C₆-alkyl); -CONH₂; -CONH(C₁-C₄-alkyl); -CON(di(C₁-C₄-alkyl)); CNH(NH₂); -SO₂NH₂; -SO₂NH(C₁-C₄-alkyl); -SO₂NH(phenyl); -SO₂N(di(C₁-C₄-alkyl)); (C₁-C₄-alkyl)SO₂NH-; and (C₁-C₄-alkyl)SO₂N(C₁-C₄-alkyl)-; and wherein all phenyl and phenyl-containing groups, which are optionally present in the said substituents of the benzo[1,3] dioxole group can be substituted by one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of halogens, pseudohalogens, C₁-C₃-alkyl, OH, C₁-C₃-alkoxy, and CF₃; and

m is 0 or 2.

4. (Previously Presented) An acylated indanyl amine in any of its stereoisomeric forms or a mixture thereof in any ratio or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof according to claim 1, wherein in the formula (I)

R¹ is H, halogen or C₁-C₄-alkyl;

R² and R³ are each H;

R⁴ independently has the same meaning as R¹;

A and B are each CH₂;

R⁵ is benzo[1,3] dioxole group optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of: F; Cl; Br; C₁-C₃-alkyl; C₁-C₃-alkoxymethyl; 2-amino-

3,3,3-trifluoro-propyl-; CF₃; C₃-C₅-alkandiyl; phenyl; benzyl; OH; C₁-C₃-alkoxy; phenoxy; trifluoromethoxy; 2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy; (C₁-C₄-alkyl)COO; (C₁-C₃-alkyl)mercapto; phenylmercapto; (C₁-C₃-alkyl)sulfonyl; phenylsulfonyl; NH₂; (C₁-C₄-alkyl)amino; di(C₁-C₄-alkyl)amino; (C₁-C₃-alkyl)-CONH-; (C₁-C₃-alkyl)-SO₂NH-; (C₁-C₃-alkyl)-CO; phenyl-CO; -OCH₂O-; -OCF₂O-; -CH₂CH₂O-; COO(C₁-C₄-alkyl); -CONH₂; -CONH(C₁-C₄-alkyl); -CON(di(C₁-C₄-alkyl)); CN; -SO₂NH₂; -SO₂NH(C₁-C₄-alkyl); and -SO₂N(di(C₁-C₄-alkyl)); and wherein all phenyl and phenyl-containing groups which are optionally present in said benzo[1,3] dioxole group can be substituted by one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of halogens, pseudohalogens, C₁-C₃-alkyl, OH, C₁-C₃-alkoxy, and CF₃.

5. (Previously Presented) An acylated indanyl amine in any of its stereoisomeric forms or a mixture thereof in any ratio or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof according to claim 1, wherein in the formula (I):

R¹ is H, halogen or C₁-C₄-alkyl;

R², R³ and R⁴ are each H;

A and B are each CH₂;

R⁵ is selected from the group consisting of: benzo[1,3]dioxol-5-yl, and 2,2-difluoro-benzo[1,3]dioxol-5-yl.

6. (Previously Presented) An acylated indanyl amine or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof according to claim 1, which is 2,2-difluoro-benzo[1,3]dioxole-5-carboxylic acid indan-2-ylamide.

7-20. (Cancelled)

21. (Original) A pharmaceutical preparation comprising an effective dose of at least one compound of the formula (I) as defined in claim 1 in any of its stereoisomeric forms or a mixture thereof in any ratio and/or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

22. (Original) A pharmaceutical preparation according to claim 21, which pharmaceutical preparation is in the form of a pill, tablet, lacquered tablet, sugar-coated tablet, granule, hard or soft gelatin capsule, aqueous, alcoholic or oily solution, syrup, emulsion or

suspension, suppository, solution for injection or infusion, ointment, tincture, spray, transdermal therapeutic systems, nasal spray, aerosol mixture, microcapsule, implant or rod.

23. (Cancelled)

24. (Previously Presented) The acylated indanyl amine according to claim 1 selected from the group consisting of benzo[1,3]dioxol-5-carboxylic-acid (5-nitro-indan-2-yl)-amide, benzo[1,3]dioxol-5-carboxylic-acid (6-chlor-1-hydroxy-indan-2-yl)-amide, 2,2-difluoro-benzo[1,3]dioxol-5-carboxylic acid indan-2-ylamide, and benzo[1,3]dioxol-5-carboxylic acid indan 2-yl-amide.

25. (Previously Presented) The acylated indanyl amine according to claim 24, which is 2,2-difluoro-benzo[1,3]dioxol-5-carboxylic acid indan-2-ylamide.

26. (Previously Presented) A pharmaceutical preparation comprising an effective dose of at least one compound of claim 24 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

27. (Previously Presented) A pharmaceutical preparation according to claim 26, which pharmaceutical preparation is in the form of a pill, tablet, lacquered tablet, sugar-coated tablet, granule, hard or soft gelatin capsule, aqueous, alcoholic or oily solution, syrup, emulsion or suspension, suppository, solution for injection or infusion, ointment, tincture, spray, transdermal therapeutic systems, nasal spray, aerosol mixture, microcapsule, implant or rod.

28. (New) A method of stimulating the expression of endothelial NO-synthase in a mammal, which method comprises administering to said mammal a physiologically active amount of a compound according to any one of claims 1-6.

29. (New) The method according to claim 28, wherein the mammal is a human.

30. (New) A method of treating in a mammal a disease selected from the group consisting of cardiovascular diseases, stable or unstable angina pectoris, coronary heart disease, Prinzmetal angina, acute coronary syndrome, heart failure, myocardial infarction, stroke, thrombosis, peripheral artery occlusive disease, endothelial dysfunction,

atherosclerosis, restenosis, endothelial damage after PTCA, hypertension, essential hypertension, pulmonary hypertension, secondary hypertension, renovascular hypertension, chronic glomerulonephritis, erectile dysfunction, ventricular arrhythmia, diabetes, diabetes complications, nephropathy, retinopathy, angiogenesis, asthma bronchiale, chronic renal failure, cirrhosis of the liver, osteoporosis, restricted memory performance and a restricted ability to learn, or of lowering the cardiovascular risk of postmenopausal women or after intake of contraceptives, which method comprises administering to said mammal a physiologically active amount of a compound according to the general formula (I) as defined in claim 1, in any of its stereoisomeric forms or a mixture thereof in any ratio or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

31. (New) A method of treating in a mammal a disease selected from the group consisting of cardiovascular diseases, stable or unstable angina pectoris, coronary heart disease, Prinzmetal angina, acute coronary syndrome, heart failure, myocardial infarction, stroke, thrombosis, peripheral artery occlusive disease, endothelial dysfunction, atherosclerosis, restenosis, endothelial damage after PTCA, hypertension, essential hypertension, pulmonary hypertension, secondary hypertension, renovascular hypertension, chronic glomerulonephritis, erectile dysfunction, ventricular arrhythmia, diabetes, diabetes complications, nephropathy, retinopathy, angiogenesis, asthma bronchiale, chronic renal failure, cirrhosis of the liver, osteoporosis, restricted memory performance and a restricted ability to learn, or of lowering the cardiovascular risk of postmenopausal women or after intake of contraceptives, which method comprises administering to said mammal a physiologically active amount of a compound according to the general formula (I) as defined in claim 2, in any of its stereoisomeric forms or a mixture thereof in any ratio or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

32. (New) A method of treating in a mammal a disease selected from the group consisting of cardiovascular diseases, stable or unstable angina pectoris, coronary heart disease, Prinzmetal angina, acute coronary syndrome, heart failure, myocardial infarction, stroke, thrombosis, peripheral artery occlusive disease, endothelial dysfunction, atherosclerosis, restenosis, endothelial damage after PTCA, hypertension, essential hypertension, pulmonary hypertension, secondary hypertension, renovascular hypertension, chronic glomerulonephritis, erectile dysfunction, ventricular arrhythmia, diabetes, diabetes complications, nephropathy, retinopathy, angiogenesis, asthma bronchiale, chronic renal

failure, cirrhosis of the liver, osteoporosis, restricted memory performance and a restricted ability to learn, or of lowering the cardiovascular risk of postmenopausal women or after intake of contraceptives, which method comprises administering to said mammal a physiologically active amount of a compound according to the general formula (I) as defined in claim 3, in any of its stereoisomeric forms or a mixture thereof in any ratio or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

33. (New) A method of treating in a mammal a disease selected from the group consisting of cardiovascular diseases, stable or unstable angina pectoris, coronary heart disease, Prinzmetal angina, acute coronary syndrome, heart failure, myocardial infarction, stroke, thrombosis, peripheral artery occlusive disease, endothelial dysfunction, atherosclerosis, restenosis, endothelial damage after PTCA, hypertension, essential hypertension, pulmonary hypertension, secondary hypertension, renovascular hypertension, chronic glomerulonephritis, erectile dysfunction, ventricular arrhythmia, diabetes, diabetes complications, nephropathy, retinopathy, angiogenesis, asthma bronchiale, chronic renal failure, cirrhosis of the liver, osteoporosis, restricted memory performance and a restricted ability to learn, or of lowering the cardiovascular risk of postmenopausal women or after intake of contraceptives, which method comprises administering to said mammal a physiologically active amount of a compound according to the general formula (I) as defined in claim 4, in any of its stereoisomeric forms or a mixture thereof in any ratio or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

34. (New) A method of treating in a mammal a disease selected from the group consisting of cardiovascular diseases, stable or unstable angina pectoris, coronary heart disease, Prinzmetal angina, acute coronary syndrome, heart failure, myocardial infarction, stroke, thrombosis, peripheral artery occlusive disease, endothelial dysfunction, atherosclerosis, restenosis, endothelial damage after PTCA, hypertension, essential hypertension, pulmonary hypertension, secondary hypertension, renovascular hypertension, chronic glomerulonephritis, erectile dysfunction, ventricular arrhythmia, diabetes, diabetes complications, nephropathy, retinopathy, angiogenesis, asthma bronchiale, chronic renal failure, cirrhosis of the liver, osteoporosis, restricted memory performance and a restricted ability to learn, or of lowering the cardiovascular risk of postmenopausal women or after intake of contraceptives, which method comprises administering to said mammal a physiologically active amount of a compound according to the general formula (I) as defined

in claim 5, in any of its stereoisomeric forms or a mixture thereof in any ratio or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

35. (New) A method of treating in a mammal a disease selected from the group consisting of cardiovascular diseases, stable or unstable angina pectoris, coronary heart disease, Prinzmetal angina, acute coronary syndrome, heart failure, myocardial infarction, stroke, thrombosis, peripheral artery occlusive disease, endothelial dysfunction, atherosclerosis, restenosis, endothelial damage after PTCA, hypertension, essential hypertension, pulmonary hypertension, secondary hypertension, renovascular hypertension, chronic glomerulonephritis, erectile dysfunction, ventricular arrhythmia, diabetes, diabetes complications, nephropathy, retinopathy, angiogenesis, asthma bronchiale, chronic renal failure, cirrhosis of the liver, osteoporosis, restricted memory performance and a restricted ability to learn, or of lowering the cardiovascular risk of postmenopausal women or after intake of contraceptives, which method comprises administering to said mammal a physiologically active amount of a compound according to the general formula (I) as defined in claim 6, in any of its stereoisomeric forms or a mixture thereof in any ratio or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

36. (New) The method according to any one of claims 30-35, wherein the mammal is a human.

37. (New) The method of claim 30 wherein the disease is selected from the group consisting of stable or unstable angina pectoris, coronary heart disease, acute coronary syndrome, heart failure, myocardial infarction, thrombosis, peripheral artery occlusive disease, endothelial dysfunction, atherosclerosis, restenosis, endothelial damage after PTCA, hypertension, and diabetes complications.

38. (New) The method of claim 37 wherein the disease is selected from the group consisting of unstable angina pectoris, acute coronary syndrome, heart failure, thrombosis, peripheral artery occlusive disease, restenosis, and endothelial damage after PTCA.

39. (New) The method of claim 30 wherein the disease is selected from the group consisting of stable angina pectoris, coronary heart disease, myocardial infarction, endothelial dysfunction, atherosclerosis, and diabetes complications.

40. (New) The method of claim 39 wherein the disease is coronary heart disease.
41. (New) The method of claim 38 wherein the disease is heart failure.
42. (New) The method of claim 39 wherein the disease is atherosclerosis.
43. (New) The method of claim 38 wherein the disease is peripheral artery occlusive disease.
44. (New) A method of treating in a mammal a disease selected from the group consisting of cardiovascular diseases, stable or unstable angina pectoris, coronary heart disease, Prinzmetal angina, acute coronary syndrome, heart failure, myocardial infarction, stroke, thrombosis, peripheral artery occlusive disease, endothelial dysfunction, atherosclerosis, restenosis, endothelial damage after PTCA, hypertension, essential hypertension, pulmonary hypertension, secondary hypertension, renovascular hypertension, chronic glomerulonephritis, erectile dysfunction, ventricular arrhythmia, diabetes, diabetes complications, nephropathy, retinopathy, angiogenesis, asthma bronchiale, chronic renal failure, cirrhosis of the liver, osteoporosis, restricted memory performance and a restricted ability to learn, or of lowering the cardiovascular risk of postmenopausal women or after intake of contraceptives, which method comprises administering to said mammal a physiologically active amount of a compound according to the general formula (I) as defined in claim 24, in any of its stereoisomeric forms or a mixture thereof in any ratio or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

45. (New) A method of treating in a mammal a disease selected from the group consisting of cardiovascular diseases, stable or unstable angina pectoris, coronary heart disease, Prinzmetal angina, acute coronary syndrome, heart failure, myocardial infarction, stroke, thrombosis, peripheral artery occlusive disease, endothelial dysfunction, atherosclerosis, restenosis, endothelial damage after PTCA, hypertension, essential hypertension, pulmonary hypertension, secondary hypertension, renovascular hypertension, chronic glomerulonephritis, erectile dysfunction, ventricular arrhythmia, diabetes, diabetes complications, nephropathy, retinopathy, angiogenesis, asthma bronchiale, chronic renal failure, cirrhosis of the liver, osteoporosis, restricted memory performance and a restricted

ability to learn, or of lowering the cardiovascular risk of postmenopausal women or after intake of contraceptives, which method comprises administering to said mammal a physiologically active amount of a compound according to the general formula (I) as defined in claim 25, in any of its stereoisomeric forms or a mixture thereof in any ratio or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.